THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY

Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, January 6, 1772.

Messieurs EDES & GILL, *vid pa. 633 Vol. 3.*

Please to insert the following, and you'll oblige your constant Reader.

To the good PEOPLE of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

FRIENDS, and BRETHREN, *vid pa. 629. Vol. 3.*

THE enemies of our nation, have long been sowing the seeds of discord, and kindling the fire of contention, which if not soon extinguished, will rise into the flames of civil war, consummate the misery of the nation, and end in its total extinction! The nation now totters upon the brink of ruin——and loudly calls for the union, solemn attention, and vigorous exertion of all its friends. Nothing wounds the cause of Liberty so much as a disunion among its friends; therefore this great evil should be guarded against with the utmost caution. The Americans have observed with concern, that some of the Patriots in England, (and even the illustrious Junius) have been guilty of this error. It is the height of injustice, as well as ill policy, to cast reflections upon the whole body of a people; and the Americans highly disapprove of any reflections that have been cast upon the people of Scotland, or Ireland, (altho' it must be acknowledged they have in general been too ready to fall in with the measures of corrupt ministers) for there are many in those countries illustrious for the sublime virtue of patriotism. Let us ever cultivate love and harmony with our brethren in every part of the kingdom; this will be a sure foundation for the inestimable blessing we strive to preserve. If we are divided we shall fall, but our united efforts will win the day. We have every motive that can animate good men, and inspire them with unalterable firmness in the noblest cause; and we may look forward with a joyful assurance, that under the smiles of Heaven, we shall establish the throne of Liberty on a durable basis.

This is a critical day with the British nation, and unless her public affairs are conducted with greater wisdom than they have been of late, the kingdom must inevitably fall. NOW is the time to establish that union between Great-Britain and the Americans, which is the only permanent foundation for the prosperity and glory of the nation. It is clearly evident, that this alone can long preserve Great-Britain from ruin; for if the Americans are disunited from her, and allied with another nation, it will be such a diminution of Britain's wealth and power, as must prove fatal to her. The Americans well know their weight and importance in the political scale; that their alliance, and the privilege of a free trade with them, will be courted by all the powers in Europe; and will turn the balance in favour of any nation that enjoys it. Their situation is such, their natural advantages so great, and so immense will be their sources of wealth and power, that instead of being subject to any foreign power (as some have vainly imagined) they may soon become the arbiters among nations, and set bounds to kingdoms—be the patrons of universal liberty, and the guardians of the rights of mankind.

The most eligible course for the Americans, and that which they probably will take, is, to form a government of their own, similar to that of the United Provinces in Holland, and offer a free trade to all nations in Europe. This plan will effectually secure the Americans from the invasion of foreign enemies; for it will be the interest of the European powers to prevent any one nation from acquiring more interest in America than the rest. By this maxim of policy, many states in Europe have been, and are still preserved; and the same policy among the nations will secure the Americans, if they should immediately dissolve their union with Great Britain. And if she still pursues false maxims and arbitrary measures, they will undoubtedly soon do it. They have all the advantages for independance, and every temptation to improve them that ever a people had. By dependance on Great Britain, and submission to her laws, the Americans sacrifice about six millions sterling, annually; and it is so much advantage to Great Britain: as might easily be demonstrated. Therefore the voice of reason cries loud in the ear of Britain, to attend NOW to the complaints of the Americans—to repeal every unconstitutional law, remove every unreasonable burden, and compromise all matters in dispute; that the confidence and affection of the Americans may return to Great Britain, harmony be restored and settled on a firm foundation; that no future contests may arise to break that union which is the life of Britain, and on which she must build all her hopes of future glory.

If Britain will cultivate the friendship of the Americans, she may have the most glorious prospect that ever was presented to the eyes of a nation. Her wisdom is to let them have an extensive trade, free from all unreasonable burdens. This would secure to the parent state the most extensive and lasting benefits; it would draw the wealth of America into her bosom. So vast will be the demand of the Americans for Britain's manufactures, that in process of time the number of her manufacturers may be increased many millions—which will be an amazing addition to her wealth and power!——This will enable Great Britain to maintain the sovereignty of the sea; to balance the power of Europe; to ride in triumph among the nations, and command the whole ocean!—These, and many other inestimable advantages Britain may receive from the Americans, with their love and good will, if she will govern her conduct by reason, and follow the dictates of sound policy—But let Britain never forget this great TRUTH, that INTEREST, is the only thing that governs nations, and the ONLY tie that will hold the Americans in their union with her—Therefore she must make it their INTEREST to preserve the union, by treating them with parental kindness. Never invade their liberties, hearken to their complaints; and in every thing shew a sacred regard to their welfare and happiness. Then Britain may enjoy peace and harmony with the Americans; be made rich and glorious by them, triumph in freedom, & reign unequalled among the nations, and out-live every thing but time!——*Tergue quaterque felix nimium sua si bona norit.*—

May Britain know in this her day, the things that belong to her peace—establish the union with America upon an unfailing foundation—and both flourish together until time shall be no more!

vide pa. 633 Vol. 3. & AN AMERICAN.

By Captain White arrived here from London, since our last, we have the following Articles.

LONDON, October 9.

At half past one o'clock the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen came upon the hustings; when the common Serjeant declared Mr. Alderman Nash duly elected. The Lord-Mayor Elect then addressed the Livery as follows:

The LORD-MAYOR *Elect's Speech to the* LIVERY.

" Gentlemen of the Livery,

" I beg leave to return you my thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me, by choosing me your chief Magistrate for the year ensuing.

" When I consider the dignity and importance of that exalted station, I cannot help reflecting how unequal I am to the great and arduous task.

" But, Gentlemen, if a sacrifice of my private concerns, by a constant attendance on the duties of the office, if a strict and impartial administration of justice, if a watchful attention to the franchises, interest, and prosperity of my fellow-citizens, can merit your esteem, you may be assured of my utmost endeavors to deserve it; and in which, as I have the example, so I hope I shall have the kind assistance of my brethren.

" Providence having crowned my industry with an independent fortune, I am determined to be an independent Magistrate, uninfluenced by any motives that may lead me from the public service to my own advantage.

" I cannot conclude without publicly acknowledging my obligations to my Lord-Mayor and the Sheriffs, for their ready attention to the preservation of the peace, and the security of my person in coming to, and going from, this place, during the poll."

His speech was received with bursts of applause.

" Never did circumstances more strongly concur in favour of the Ministry than in the late election for Lord-Mayor. Mr. Nash's extensive business secured the votes of many merchants, grocers, and sugar-bakers, to the amount of some hundreds; his connections with the Dissenters gained him a third of the votes of that body; his good character likewise favored him; and the prudence of the Ministry, in lending him their interest while they concealed their interference, gave him many votes without disgusting many of his own private friends who were of the popular party."

When Lord North was acquainted with the majority of numbers in favour of Mr. Alderman Nash, he replied, " So, So, I think the *scum of the earth* hath at last boiled over."

October 10. Alderman Townsend did not dine on Tuesday at the Mansion-House, but Alderman Sawbridge did. In consequence some conversation passed between him and Mr. Wilkes; and in the course of it, Mr. Wilkes declared that he would always inform the public of every Part of their conduct, that he thought interesting to the community; that, as long as he had an arm, and a pen, he would employ them in the cause of truth; and, when his arms failed, he would learn to write with his toes; and therefore he desired them to look to their conduct, for he would spare none of them.

It is said that the Lord Mayor elect is endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between the city patriots, and it is thought he will afterwards accomplish an union in the Court of Aldermen.

Oct. 11. Letters from Naples mention the death of the Right Hon. Frederick Calvert, Baron Baltimore, of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland, Lord Proprietor and Governor of Maryland, F. R. S. the 30th of last month, in that city.

Oct. 14. It is said Lord Baltimore has bequeathed a very handsome Legacy to Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen: and has left 200l. per annum to the celebrated Paoli.

Monday the American Merchants received some interesting advices by the New-York Packet, which will occasion speedy application to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

A policy is now opened at Loyd's Coffee House, which gives six guineas to receive an 100, if Charles Edward Stuart, the present Pretender to the crown of England, is acknowledged King of Poland in the course of two years.

General S——t having taken Captain S——d, who is second Cousin to the General into an Intimacy, placed him in his own Regiment, and admitted him to his Table: The General's Lady, Mary, who was Daughter to the Earl of E. about 20 Years of Age, went off in a Tim Whisky with the Captain, but was overtaken by the General, who is much dejected at this Piece of Treachery.

The Captain who lately dishonoured the Bed of a certain General Officer will, it is said, be cashiered by an order from the Secretary at War, so much offence having been taken at his scandalous inhospitality by a Great Personage.

Liverpool, October 19. The Henry, Sarratt, from Virginia to this port, is ashore in Pile Powdry.

Capt. Sarratt, of the Henry, in his passage from Virginia, met a ship at sea without one person on board: he put his mate and three people on board her, to bring her into port.

Cox & Berry

At their Store near the British Coffee-House in King-Street, have Imported in the last Ships from London,

A Great Variety of Articles,

Amongst which are the following,

A large and valuable Assortment of Jewellery, consisting of paste, garnet, marcasite Necklaces and Earrings, Solitaires, Sprigs and Pins, paste and chrystal Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles of all Prices, Diamond, Emerald, Amethyst, Moco and Garnet Rings, Paste, Garnet & Marcasite Brooches, Tortoiseshell Combs set with Paste and Marcasites, a great Variety of Lockets set in Gold, Silver and Pinchbeck, Garnet, Moco and Chrystal Sleeve Buttons set in Gold & Silver, Cornelian and Onyx Seals set in Gold; a great Variety of Plate, as Tankards, Coffee-Pots, Cans, Waiters, Frames and Castors, Sugar Baskets, Punch Strainers, Cream Pails, Pepper Castors, Cream Ewers and Urns, Salts, Wine Funnels, Sauce Boats & Ladles, Tureen Ladles, Table and Tea Spoons, Salt Ladles and Shovels, Punch Ladles, silver, gilt, plain and chas'd Corrals, Spring Tea Tongs, Decanter Labels, Decanter Corks with Silver Tops, Silver Thimbles, Nutmeg Graters; a great Variety of Silver Buckles, Silver-mounted Swords and Hangers, Etwee and Pencil Cases, Silver, Snake and Jack Watch Chains, Scissar Chains, Silver-mounted Snuff Boxes, Gold Stock Buckles, plated, Tea Urns, Coffee Pots, Tankards, Cans, Candlesticks, Frames & Castors, Waiters, Bottle Stands, Sugar Baskets, Sauce Boats, Ink Stands, Spurs, Buckles, India Plate Coffee Pots, Frames and Castors, Decanter Stands, Salts, Candlesticks, Snuffers & Stands, Japan'd Tea Urns, Plate Warmes, Tea Trays, Waiters of all Sizes, Candlesticks, Coffee Pots, Tea Chests, Ink Stands, Comb Trays, Quadrille Pools, Bread Baskets, Tea Tongs, Bottle Tickets.

A few Neat Chests of Joiners Tools for Gentlemens use. Silver and Ivory Handle Table Knives and Forks, in Mahogany and Shagreen Cases, Penknives, Razors and Shaving Boxes compleat, Money Scales and Weights, Horn Snakes, Spectacles, Paper snuff Boxes, Tooth Pick Cases, Corkscrews, Nails and Sugar Knippers, Carcs and Rattans, Flutes and Fifes, Pincheck Buckles of all Kinds, Steel Watch Chains, Sword Hooks, Chains and Swivels, Pocket Pistols, Sword and Hanger Blades, Music Wire; a Variety of Articles for Watchmakers, chas'd and plain Gold Horizontal Watches, Silver and Pinchbeck of most Sorts, wide and narrow Gold and Silver Laces, Knee Garters and Hat Loops, Gold and Silver Twist Buttons, Cord and Thread, yellow and white Tinsel Laces, Buttons and Loops, a Quantity of Broad Cloths at the Sterling Cost. Likewise a few Pieces of Buntings for Ships Colours.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Books, in Law, Physic, History & Divinity, School Books, Bibles and Prayer Books, Seaman's Books, and little Books for Children.

A compleat Assortment of Stationary, viz.
Writing Paper of all Sorts,
Account Books.

A great Variety of Pocket Books, Ivory, Tortoiseshell and Ass-Skin Memorandum Books, Ink Powder and Patent Cake Ink, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Ink Chests, black and red Pencils, Scales and Compasses, with many other Articles not inserted. The whole making as great a Variety as is to be found at any Store in the Town, and will be Sold on as low Terms.

N. B. The utmost Value given for Old Gold and Silver Lace.

vid pa. 37 Vol. 3. & see page 635. Vol. 3. 641. Vol. 3 & *By Master Ward of Portsmouth*

M.ESSRS EDES & GILL,

MR. BOLLAN, the present agent of his Majesty's Council of this province, in his *FreeBritons Memorial* says, "Our *Ministers* delighting in ARMS rather than *Beneficence*, have since the late Peace, at *vast expence*, kept on foot in North America, FOUR TIMES the number of Troops which was formerly maintain'd there by Great-Britain and France" together; "in order to protect, by a mode *repugnant to their inclination*, those Colonies which at all times so well defended themselves, against the French and their Indians". It is natural to enquire, what need the Colonies have of this *extraordinary* protection, in a time of *profound peace*, and after the power of France, and consequently of her Indians in North-America, has been *totally subdued*? Certainly the *necessary* protection of this Province did not require the quartering of no less than *four* Regiments in the Town of Boston in the year 1768; nor is there any necessity that I know of, that *Castle-William* should be garrison'd as it is at present, and has been for above a year past, with British troops, *unconnected* with & altogether *independent* of the people at whose *expence* they are however *maintain'd*, and over whom the Governor of the Province has *repeatedly* declared he has *no authority*. It is an idle fiction which the people see through, to pretend that the *standing armies* which are station'd in every Colony of North-America, are design'd for the *protection* of the Colonies. There is abundant reason to be assured that the troops station'd in this Province were design'd not to protect us against foreign invasions, but to aid the civil magistrate in the execution of the laws; for which the most inveterate enemy to the Province cannot make it appear there was the least *necessity*, if it had been *lawful* to have made use of *military force* for such a purpose. The truth is the Americans have justly complain'd of the *unconstitutional revenue laws*; and we in this Province, as we trust our Brethren in the other Colonies do, still look upon them as *violent infringements* of the rights of nature, as well as of the British and the several American civil constitutions. Our *Capital* nobly withstood them, I mean by every *legal* opposition, by such as *Resolves, Remonstrances, Petitions*, &c. and *we in the Country*, did then and *do now* applaud them for their patriotic struggles. But tho' the Commissioners, however despised and detested, were yet *unmolested*, and the revenue *laws*, however repugnant to the first ideas of liberty, natural or civil, were *submitted to*, in hopes of a speedy redress of the grievance, yet the *only answer* to the most dutiful "petitions and humble representations of the hardship of certain measures," was an order from the minister for the landing and quartering three regiments in the body of the town of Boston, and another on Castle Island, within the limits of the town, under a *flimsy pretence* of preserving the peace.—Baron *Montesquieu*, in considering the causes of the grandeur and decension of *Rome*, observes "that policy had not permitted *armies* to be stationed *near Rome*." But the policy of the British administration is to station armies, *without any apparent necessity*, in *every part* of the King's dominions.—A number of regiments are now stationed in the *very heart* of almost every colony in America; and the governor of *this* province has, by virtue of a *ministerial instruction*, *surrendered* to one regiment the possession of the *capital fortress* in it. The General Assembly has now nothing to do with Castle William: The garrison there has not the least dependance upon the people's Representatives for their *subsistence*, tho' they are *maintained out of the peoples money*, which *every one* of us pays, who makes use of *Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rum, Molasses*, &c. by force of the *revenue laws*; and I question whether the governor, who is *equally independent* of the people for his *support*, tho' like the soldiers *he* is also maintained at the *expence of the people*, would *dare*, if we can suppose he disliked the present garrison at that Castle, *to exercise the power vested in him by the Charter*, in removing it, and placing such other in its stead, as "*to him should from time to time*," without first *having leave* from him upon whom he depends entirely for his *subsistence*, as well as his *place*. ——RICHARD the II. with the aid of *four thousand profligate archers*, made himself an *absolute King of England*. JAMES the II. had such a *military force* at his command, as to tell his parliament, *that he would be no longer bound by the laws he had sworn to*: He also said, *Let me make* JUDGES, *and you may make what* LAWS *you please*. It seems however that he had not *power* and *influence* enough to answer his purpose, which was to *perpetuate the slavery* of the nation. If I mistake not, Mr. *Hume* says, that had he had a STANDING ARMY equal to that of his successors, with the advantage of the *first act*, the *revolution*, by which the liberties of the nation were restored, would have been *impracticable*. Mr. *Trenchard* says, "in all ages and parts of the world, a *standing army* has been the *never-failing* instrument of *enslaving* a nation." And yet, tho' there appears in America *standing armies*, and a *regular system* of *military power*, *independent of, and uncontroulable by*, any civil authority, to say nothing of an *independent civil executive* power, over which the legislative has *no check*, we are interrogated by a writer in the Massachusetts-Gazette, *What are the Rights and Liberties we are deprived of?* I know not what you in Boston think of it, but I can assure you, we in the country in general look upon it as a very insolent question.—"In order, says Mr. Bollan, to pay the expence of this *unnecessary* and *disagreeable*," and he might have added *dangerous*, "defence," viz. *standing armies*, "our ministers proceeded to take *out of the trade* the money necessary for it." For the *express purpose of raising a revenue*, acts of parliament are made to oblige us to pay taxes upon several articles, imported in the way of trade, such as *Sugar, Molasses*, &c. without which *we in the country cannot live*, any more than you in the town, to maintain an *independent* power *civil* and *military*; that is, the supreme power of the British nation *demands of us* our money *against our consent*, to be appropriated for purposes *repugnant* to our *inclination*, as well as *safety*; and *our ministers*, as Mr. *Bollan* says, are labouring to establish the *fear of standing armies*, to enforce this *unconstitutional* demand; and yet we are impudently told in *Draper's* paper, *week after week*, that "no one has so much as attempted to infringe our rights." The people in this part of the country are at a loss to account for this manifest affront to their understandings. Some will have it, that these writers being *reduced to the greatest shifts*, have taken it into their heads to imagine that *we have no rights to be infringed*. Mr. *Bollan* says, the time of *their masters*: "Our *ministers*, says he, *have such talents for perswasion* and *invention*, that they suppose the men who with the greatest expence, toils, perils and unspeakable hardships, *enlarged the English dominion*, *left* by their labours and services the *English Right*." Thus our Fathers were told in the days of that USURPER *Andross*, that "they must not think that *English liberties* would follow them to the ends of the earth": If any one of their posterity is ignorant of the *fate of Andross* and of DUDLEY, who tho' *born and educated* in the Country, was an ASSISTANT *upon whom Andross could as much depend as upon himself*, let him for his information read Mr. Hutchinson's History.——Mr. *Bollan* tells us, that the British Right is *universal*, and pertains alike to all the *Britons* wherever resiant: That this Right is founded in the Law of *nature*, which is the *immutable* law of all men, and prescribes universal *Justice* and *Equity*; yet our ministers, says he, seem to apprehend there is no such thing as a Law of Laws, but that all the Rights of the Empire depend on *numbering the persons* to whose hands *they* have given their *familiar* and *cordial shake*". It is suppos'd among us, that CHRONUS, whatever his real sentiments in a circle of private friends may be, is *instructed* publickly to adopt *the same* principles and act accordingly; not considering as Mr. *Bollan* says of the ministry, or not caring if he does consider it, that a sensible people will think that "they who can be undone *at the pleasure of others*, are undone *already*, and that *every day* is but *the love* of their *destruction*, and therefore THEY WILL THINK OF ALL WAYS TO PREVENT IT." And in his treatise upon standing armies, he adopts the sentiments of the "*over zealous wrong-headed politicians*" and "*intemperate patriots*" in the days of WILLIAM the third, who said, "From the day you set up a STANDING ARMY, you set up your MASTERS; you put yourselves wholly into their hands, and are at *their discretion*. It is the conquest of the country in the *slewest shortest* and *surest* way. They are able to dispose of your Lives and Estates *at will and pleasure*, and what can a foreign Conqueror do more"?—*Chronus* must be much more capable of *reasoning* than any of us this way think him to be, if he can convince a sensible American, that the publick Liberty is safe, while standing armies are posted in or near the several Capitals, and some of them in the *principal Fortresses*, independent of the civil Power, and over which the supreme civil Magistrate of one Colony has *publickly* declared he has no authority.

Your's,
B. Y.

Lancaster, December 30, 1771. *vid pa. 8*

William Bant

HAS to Sell, at his Store fronting Dock-Square;

A Fine Assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

At the lowest Rates for CASH.

N. B. *Choice double Refined Loaf Sugar.*

Boston, January 1, 1772.

Just Imported in Capt. White from London, and to be Sold by

Barnabas Webb, *Goldsmith*,

At his Shop in Cornhill, near the Court-House,

A fresh assortment of Goods, in the Goldsmiths and Jewellers way, consisting of the following Articles.

BEST steel Shoe and Knee Chapes and Tongs, Crucibles and black Potts, Cypher, Brilliant Earing and Button Stones, Salt Peare and Borax; white and ruby Foyle, Iron binding Wire of all Sizes, plated Buckets, Rotton Stone, Sandiver, Allum, Pomice Stone, coral Beeds, steel top silver Thimbles, Money Scales and Weights, rough and smooth Files, flat and round Pivers, sand Paper, Blow Pipes, Putty, moulding Sand, cypher and brilliant ring Stones and Sparks, Garnets, T. D. 15 Inch Pipes, by the Box or less, Paper by the Ream or less, Iron & Brass Riverwire.

ALSO.

A good Assortment of English Goods, Groceries of all Sorts, likewise, cream colour'd, brown & Stone Ware, Bohea Tea. All which will be Sold at the lowest Rate.

N. B. The Goldsmiths and Jewellers Business carried on as Usual.

John Mansfield

Leather Breeches-Maker, and Glover,

TAKES this Opportunity to acquaint the Publick, that he has at his Shop opposite Doctor Gardiner's in Marlborough Street, a large Assortment of the neatest and best Buck and Doe Skins unmade and made into Breeches, and a large Assortment of Gloves, which he will sell cheap for Cash. Such Gentlemen as are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner with Dispatch and Fidelity.

Barry & Crane

Take this Method to inform the Public, That they have lately opened a School two Doors to the Northward of Dr. Silvester Gardner's, where Gentlemen or their Children may be instructed in the Art of PSALMODY, on Monday and Thursday Evenings.

WANTED,

A Partner in Distilling-Business.

For further Particulars, enquire of Edes and Gill.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of John Morey, Gentleman, late of Roxbury, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to JOHN MOREY, of said Roxbury, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

Imported in the last Ships from London, & to be

Samuel Partridge

At his Shop nearly opposite Doct. Silvester Gardiner's in Marlborough Street.

CLOTHS.

An Assortment of Superfine and low priced Cloth, down to 40 s. per. Yard, Blue, Black, & Scarlet colour'd Purrell Cloths, Red and blu. Duffils, Red and Blew half thicks, superfine Red, Blue, Green, and Claret colour'd german serges, tatteens, blue and drab colour'd kerseys, shalloons and crapmines for the above.

HOSIERY.

Best 4-thread breeches patterns, and low priced ditto, best 4-thread worsted hose, and low priced ditto, womens and childrens ditto, a general assortment of mens, womens and childrens cotton and thread ditto, an assortment of womens and childrens black, cloth colour'd and crimson worsted gloves and mitts, a good assortment of mens, womens, girls and children's black and white silk gloves and mitts, mens superfine cotton, worsted & mock velvet Caps.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Black cloth and claret colour'd cotton velvet, an assortment of ½, ¾ and yard wide linnen, cotton and linnen check, dy'd and white jeans, pillows ditto, ½ inch furniture check, large printed cotton Handkerchiefs, check'd linnen ditto, bedticks, very fine white dimity, striped cotton hollands, black and light colour'd thicksetts.

SILKS.

Black, English and China taffity, black and cloth colour'd persian ditto, rose colour'd, blue and white sattin, black, blue, white and rose colour'd pelong ditto, white figur'd ditto, white, striped, changeable and cloth colour'd ¼, ½ ell mantua silk, black and blue figur'd mode, striped ribbines, brown and yellow padusoy, black alamode, pink, blue and white ½ ell sarsenet, striped, blue, green and cloth colour'd brocade, a compleat assortment of fashionable ribbons, silk ferrets, stay & shoe gallooms,

INDIA GOODS.

Nankeens, bandanno handkerchiefs, black barcelona ditto, book muslin, cambricks, lawns, long lawns, bengalls.

STUFFS.

Rich mecklins, cross-bar'd and figur'd yard wide stuff, sundry sorts of crape, dorsetteens, venetian poplins, silveretts, grizetts, fine durants, wide and narrow tammies, double cambletts, plain and cross bar'd cambletts, stuffs, worsted grograms of divers colours, calimancoes of all colours, black russels, green and crimson worsted damask, bombazeens and all peces, quality & shoe binding, a fashionable assortment of callicoes, ticken blue and white carpets, bed furniture, sewing silke of all colours, mens, womens and boys black buff kid gloves, mens, womens and childrens black lamb gloves and mitts, white kid ditto, womens and childrens best double glazed bath lamb ditto, pompadore and cloth colour'd ditto, womens grained ditto, black, white, plain and figur'd gauze, black cyprus gauze, widows crape, black and white cauquit, wax'd threads of all colours, pins, fine oil wash'd leather, damask table cloths and napkins, white blond laces, black bone ditto, white stay and brown buckram, yellow holland, womens English stays, Lynn made shoes & pumps, dowlass, a large and beautiful assortment of leather and paper mounted fans, writing paper, paper hangings, pasteboard paper, ozenbrigs, tickenburghs, russia and ravens duck, superfine 7-4 & 11-4 blankets, holland and diaper tapes.

N. B. To be Sold at the sterling cost, a piece of pompadore ground brocaded Sattin.

Nathan Frazier

INFORMS his Customers and others, That he has just received by the Captains Jenkins and White from LONDON, and Tucker from GLASGOW,

A fresh Assortment of English and Scotch GOODS, suitable to the Season; which he will sell *very low* for Cash, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market, Boston.

*** 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails—Cutlery Ware—best London 12 & 22 Inch Pipes, &c. &c.

N. B. A small Quantity of best Hyson Tea, considerable lower than the Customary Price.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

£100 Lawful Money, for which ample Security will be given. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

RAN-away from William Stewart of New-London, on the Night of the 27th of November last, an Indented Indian Servant, about 19 Years of Age, named Warren Taison, a lusty well-built Fellow. Had on when he went away, a dark-brown double-breasted Jacket, lined with striped Flannal, a Pair of blue Duffil Trowsers, check Flannel Shirt, and a blue Buff Cap. Carried off with him, a new Great Coat, & sundry other Clothes. Whoever will apprehend said Runaway, and bring him to his said Master, or secure him so that he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded therefor, by said Stewart, and all necessary Charges paid besides. Masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid secreting or carrying off said Servant, as they'll answer it at their Peril,

New-London, December 5, 1771.

This EVENING,

Will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room North-Side of the Market,

A variety of English Goods, belonging to a Gentleman leaving off Business, consisting of,

Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Stockings, Plushes, Breeches Patterns, Shalloons, Checks, Linnens, Thread, Blankets, flower'd Aprons, figur'd Lawns, silk and linnen Handkerchiefs, Buckles, Gunabrigs, &c. &c.

This Evening at half after 6 o'Clock.

A. BOWMAN, Auctioneer.

vid pa. 260 Vol 3

† See the Landing of Troops &c pa. 263. Vol. 2. ‡ See delivery of Castle pa. 242. Vol. 3

|| See pa. 61. Vol. 3. — pa. 527. Vol. 2. — Prevenue Laws, via molas. Sack vid pa. [illegible] Vol. 2 —

— Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. A Turn to Index, Vol. 2 To Find them vid. pa. 576. Vol. 3

‡ See Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (1) who was kept in Prison 6 Weeks

To the PRINTERS.

IT appears by the Massachusetts Gazette, that his Excellency the Governor has "thought fit, *for his Majesty's service*, further to prorogue the General and General Court or Assembly to Wednesday the 19th day of February next,"——"then to meet at *Harvard-College* in Cambridge". Thus we find, that his Excellency unctiously adheres to his *declared* resolution in June last, when the Representative Body of the People requested a Session to be held in the October following, to compleat what *they* apprehended a necessary part of business, viz. a Valuation of the rateable Estates of the province. "I shall always, says his Excellency, consult *his Majesty's service*, as to the time of meeting the General Assembly, and govern myself accordingly". If it be for *his Majesty's service*, that the publick charges should be levied upon the several towns in the province, in a more *equitable* proportion, which seems to be the judgment of the three branches of the Legislature, it is hoped, that tho' his Excellency has now "thought fit" further to prorogue the Assembly, he will allow of a Session before the end of the winter, when the Gentlemen of both Houses, living in the Country, can attend the publick business with abundantly less *inconveniency* to their private affairs, than in the spring.—There is, however, one material objection to their sitting in the winter: For without any manner of doubt, *his Majesty's service* would suffer in the *greatest degree*, if the session should not be held at *Harvard-College in Cambridge*, agreable to *instruction*; and it cannot be thought for the *interest of the people*, that the lives and health of their Members should be exposed, as they must be unavoidably, if they are called to sit in the cold Chapel without a fire in the very heart of winter. We are told, that the *instructions* which his Excellency from time to time receives, are "founded upon *wise reasons*": And who will doubt, but the interest of the people *ought to be* considered by his Majesty's ministers, as inseperable from *his Majesty's service*. Is it not then a thousand pities, that it is not tho't *for his Majesty's service*, that his Excellency should be allowed, as he says he has a power by Charter, to "consult" *the Interest of the people*, as to the *place*, as well as "the time of meeting the General Assembly, and govern himself accordingly": For in such case, there might be a session *as usual*, in the winter, which is the most *convenient time*, at the ancient and established seat of Government, the Town-House in Boston, which is the most *convenient place*; when and where the Assembly might effectually promote *his Majesty's service*, by taking the necessary steps for the *redress of grievances*, and promoting the general *Interest of the people*.

T. Q.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE most probable reason that can be given why Chronus and other ministerial writers in Draper's paper are incessantly telling the aggriev'd people of this continent to their faces that they have been *duped* by "pretended patriots", who have made them believe their Liberties are violated by taxes imposed upon them against their consent, to raise a revenue for the maintenance of *pension'd and independent* Governors, Standing Armies, Admiralty Judges, Commissioners and their numerous Train of Understrappers, with *Instructions* to one at least of their Governors to refuse his assent to a tax-bill, unless these *Creatures* are exempted from an equitable share of the burden, if, if possible, to save the credit of a late *proclamation*, even among the Tories. In that *extraordinary* proclamation, Administers and people were called upon to *render thanks to* ALMIGHTY GOD, "for that their religious and civil Privileges were continued to them"!! But it was *disregarded* by far the greater part of the ministers, and treated by the people with *the contempt it deserved*. CHRONUS and his confederates are echoing to the sound of *their master*, and with equal effrontery tell us, we are all dupes and fools, and that "no one has attempted to infringe our liberties". These writers who fancy they are supporting the proclamation, would probably alter their tone, if they knew that wherever the Proclaimant has any advocates in the Country, they are asham'd of it; and are using all possible endeavors to make the people believe, that he DISAVOWS the excepted clauses in it, though it was issued by *his* authority, and was sign'd by *his own* hand.

K.

Milton, Jan. 3, 1772.

BOSTON, January 6, 1772.

Governor TRYON of New York has issued a Proclamation requiring all persons residing on any of the Lands within that Colony, heretofore claimed by the province of New-Hampshire, to demean themselves as good and faithful subjects. And also requiring all civil officers to be vigilant in their duty—and to transmit *to him* the names of all persons who shall for the future be found exciting any riot, &c. that such measures may be taken *for the punishment* of the offenders, as the *nature of their crimes* shall require.

It is now confidently asserted, that the very ingenious Author of the CENTINEL, whose Writings must ever render him dear to his Country, is a private Gentleman of a neighbouring Town, who has many Years been a close Student in the Law; has always been esteemed as a remarkable Genius by the few who have been honoured with his Friendship and Acquaintance, and not any Gentleman of this Town as has been generally believed.

We hear His Majesty's Writ of Supersedeas was on Tuesday last served on Joseph Greenleaf, Esq; late a Justice of the Peace for the County of Plymouth, requiring him to forcease all further Proceedings in that Office. (5)

We hear from Pownalborough, that a large Brig which was loaded there and just ready to sail for London, lately catched on Fire, and was entirely consumed, except Part of her Sails and Rigging, which were saved by cutting away her Masts and letting them fall overboard.

We also hear from the Vineyard, that a Schooner from Philadelphia bound to Marblehead, Reed, Master, by some Means catched on Fire, while the People were asleep, and was likewise consumed—'Tis supposed this Accident happened from a Defect in the Fire Place in the Steerage, and had got to such a Heighth before it was discovered, that it was with Difficulty the Men saved themselves.

Capt. Lyde sail'd Yesterday for London.

Capt. Reed who left London the same Time Capt. White did, is not yet arrived. Capt. Cazneau was to leave London about the 1st of November.

The Report of the Death of Mr. John Boylstone, is void of Foundation, he being well when the last Vessel left London.

Capt. Andrew Oliver, in a Brig from Newfoundland after 41 Days Passage, and Capt. Morton in a Brig from Cape Nichola-Mole, arrived on Tuesday last.

Married at Marblehead, by the Rev. Mr. Whitwell, the Rev. Isaac Story, Pastor of the Second Church in that Place, to Miss Elizabeth Bradstreet, Daughter of the Rev. Simon Bradstreet, deceased.

Saturday Night last died here, greatly regretted, Mr. *William Phillips*, Merchant, in the 34th Year of his Age, youngest Son of the late Col. *John Phillips*. His Friends and Acquaintance are inform'd that his Remains are to be inter'd on Wednesday next, at half after Three o'Clock precisely.

*** In composing for the Press the Letter sent to us from New-Braintree, which we Printed in our last Gazette, after the Parenthesis which ends with these Words —*The great Apostle Paul*—the following Words were omitted—*That he was less than the least, thus address the bereaved People.*—

John Cunningham,

HAS Imported by the Captains Hall, Brown & Robson, a fresh and large Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Season; which he will sell by Wholesale or Retail, very cheap for ready Money, at his Shop the second North from School-Street, near the Old South Meeting.

Among his Goods are the following.

Scarlet & other coloured Broad-Cloths, with shalloons and trimmings, beaver coatings, lambskins, baizes of all widths, duffils, cmboss'd serges, Devonshire kerseys, hair plushes, cotton velvets and velveretts, drawboys, everlastings, black and coloured crapes, plain and corded poplins, missinetts, grizetts, Mecklinburgs, Irish and silk cambletts, hair bines, cambletts, plain striped and clouded cambletteens, cinnamon-coloured & pink brolioes, black plain russells, dorsetteens, tallimancoes, tammies and durants of all colours, worsted grograms, bengals and peneascoet, English and India taffaty, rich crimson and other coloured India damask, black padusoy, pelisses of most colours, plain sprigg'd and flower'd sattin, sprigg'd, black and other coloured modes with suitable trimmings, Russia linens, Russia diapers, Huckabucks from ¾ ell to 3-4 wide, diaper table-cloths, ¾ & ½ dowlass, cambrics, ticklenburgs, cambricks and lawns, Irish and Russia Sheetings, Irish linens of all widths exceeding cheap, black and white plain gauze, sewing silks, Women's newest fashion Beaver gloves for winter, &c.

TO BE SOLD, Several Shares of a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 500 Acres, pleasantly situated in Amherst, the Shire Town of the County of Hillsborough, in the Province of New-Hampshire, most of which is under Improvement. It lies about 6 Miles from Merrimack River, upon and on both Sides Soheganock River, at present improved by Captain Kendrick. The Situation is very commodious for any Officer of the Court, or for any one in Trade. The Printers will give further Information.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Mary Storer*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to EBENEZER STORER, Administrator on said Estate, in Order to a Settlement.

Said STORER has to sell,

AN excellent Pair of Horses—a close Sley—and a Curricle, with Harnesses, &c. compleat. ALSO, Choice NARRAGANSET CHEESE, and DORCHESTER ALE.

TO BE SOLD BY

Charles Hamock,

At his Wine Cellar, in Royal-Exchange-Lane,

CHOICE French Brandy; Frontineac and Malaga Wine. Likewise a general Assortment of other Wines, suitable for this Market. (J. 6. 6w.)

Deserted the First Instant, from the Ship BOSCAWEN, THOMAS ROBSON, Master, one John Adam White, a Seaman. If he does not return to his Duty in Forty-eight Hours from the Date hereof, he shall be deem'd a Deserter.

Boston, Jan. 6, 1772. THOS. ROBSON.

CHEESE.

Choice Cheshire Cheese, to be sold very cheap. Enquire at the Sign of Admiral Vernon's Head, in King-Street.

Mr. *Turner* acquaints his Subscribers, the CONCERT will be on Wednesday Evening the last inst. and begin at half past Six o'Clock.

LOST out of the above Hall, about the beginning of December last, a large Marble covered Book, with two Sets of Felton's Organ Concertos in it; the Person that has got it is desired to return it, as Mr. *Turner* is much in want of it.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And Sold by KNEELAND & ADAMS in Milk-Street,

The following SERMONS, viz.

A SERMON preached September 25, 1771, by JOHN HUNT, M. A. at his Ordination, and at the Installment of the Rev. JOHN BACON, to the joint Pastoral Charge of the South-Church in Boston. To which is added, the Charge by the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCY, and the Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Dr. ELIOT.

A SERMON preached September 29th, 1771. By JOHN BACON, A. M. the next Lord's-Day after he was Installed, and the Rev. Mr. JOHN HUNT, A. M. Ordained, Colleague-Pastors of the South-Church in BOSTON.

TO BE LETT,

A Handsome ROOM, suitable for an Office, almost opposite the New Court-House. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A Valuable Assortment of European GOODS, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Camblets, Calamancoes, Gauzes, flower'd and plain Lawns, Handkerchiefs, sewing Silks, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hose, Cotton Velvets, Irish Hollands, Dowlasses, striped Hollands, Plaids, Checks, a Quantity of unglaz'd Linnens, some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

In small Quantities, at reasonable Prices,

For the Benefit of the HATTERS;

Will continue to be Sold 8 Days more, at Capt. Prince's Store, on the Long-Wharff;

Fall, Spring and Summer Beaver, with Musquash Skins, for Cash; Otter and Fox Skins, or small season'd Furs will also be taken in Payment. A few Elk Skins of the best Kind, remarkable dry and good. Also a few Barrels of excellent good Philadelphia Flour by the last Vessel, and Bar Iron, some flavored Old Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Tenneriff Wines, equal to any for Age and Purity.

WHEREAS the Copartnership between HANNAH and HEPSIBAH CARNES, is mutually dissolved: This is to acquaint those who have had any Dealings with them, that the Business is still carried on, at the said Shop, near the Town-Pump, in Cornhill, by HEPSIBAH CARNES, who makes for Sale, Hats, Cloaks, Caps, &c. in the newest Taste—Where also may be had on very reasonable Terms, a compleat Assortment of Millenary and other Piece Goods, too numerous to particularize in an Advertisement.——Those who please to favour her with their Custom, may depend on being well used, and all Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Benjamin Sumner, jun.

HAS the letting of the End of a House at the Bottom of Cole-Lane, and a Horse to sell; also Dry Clear Boards, Merchantable Boards, Oak and Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joist, Clapboards and Shingles.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Hinckley from Philadelphia. Bernard from New York. Cain and Pinell from Newfoundland. Pain from Maryland. Winslow from Virginia. Smith from Halifax. Helpman from Canso. Morton from Cape-Nichola. White from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Litchfield for West-Indies. Squier for New Haven. May for Surrinam. Farrington for South-Carolina.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Thompson for New Providence. Hewitt and Crocker for North-Carolina. Stone for Virginia. Andrews, Turner, Bradford and Brown for West-Indies, Smith & Payne for St. Kitts. Templeton for Ecquebo. Gardner & Lyon for London.

By the Weekly Accounts of Burials and Baptisms, it appears that from *January* 1, 1771, to *January* 6, 1772, there have been buried in this Town—Whites, 431.—Blacks 63.—In all 494.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, 393.

The last Year's Account stands thus:

Buried Whites 579.—Blacks, 66.—In all, 645.

Baptized in the several Churches, 440.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, 3.

Eight Whites. Four Blacks

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday, 3 min. after 12 } Friday, 21 m aft. 3
Tuesday, 28 min. aft. 1 } Saturday, 40 m. aft. 3
Wednesday, 3 m. aft. 2 } Lord's Day 40 m. aft. 4
Thursday, 22 min. after 2 } Fr. Oct. 19 D. 10 Nine

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vid page 509. Vol. 3. Turn to Index Vol. 3. For Hutchinsons Speeches. vid the Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. — Taxes. vid Molasses Act pa. 9. Vol. 2. — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. II. & Hutchinson. vid pa. 218. Vol. 2. — pa. 576. Vol. 3. vid Arrival of Army &c pa. 163. Vol. 2. vid pa. 379. — 121. & Vol. 2. & See Act appointing them pa. 748. Vol. I. (1) vid pa. 508. Vol. 3. (2) pa. 598. Vol. 3.

Gilbert Deblois

Has lately Imported from LONDON, GLASGOW, and HOLLAND,

A LARGE and general Assortment of GOODS, which are now ready for Sale at his Shop near the Old South Meeting-House, Boston.

☞ As his GOODS are procured on the best Terms, it enables him to supply his Customers for ready Money at a very low Rate, many Articles as cheap by Retail as are sold in the City of LONDON.

N. B. No Abatement on the Price first asked. Those who want to purchase by Wholesale with ready Money, may depend on GREAT PENNYWORTHS.

Among the Variety of Articles are the following

WINTER GOODS,

Blankets, Rugs, Duffels, Baizes, Flannels, Swanskins, Emboss'd Serges, mill'd Ironing Cloths, Lambskins, Bearskins, Coatings, Bath Beavers, Whitneys, Ratteens, Beaver Coatings, { Broad-Cloths of all colours from 3/4 to 2 1/2 Yd, German Serges { white half-thick for Butchers Aprons, Hair Plushes, Cotton Velvets, Velverets, Drawboys, Silk Velvet, Serge Denim, Everlastings.

WITH Shalloons, newest Fashion Buttons of all Kinds, Twist, Binding, &c. &c.

Holland Scates, and Mill'd Gloves.

Poplins, Mecklenburgs, black and coloured Crapes, Bengals, Brilliants, Grizets, Muslinets, Denmark Lusters, Water'd Grograms, Irish and silk Cambletts, Cambleteens, Worsted Damask, black Russel, Callamancoes, Tammies, Durants, Dosseteens,

Camblets for Cloaks of all colours

from 1/9 to 3 /. per Yard.

Scarlet and Crimson low-pric'd Broad-Cloths for Cloaks, with Fur, Snail & Lace Trimings,

Muffs and Tippets, Fur Edging, { Mens mock Velvet & other fashion worsted Caps, { Mens, Womens and Childreds worsted, cotton, silk and thread Hose from 8 d to 20 /. a Pair, Knit Breeches Patterns, { Mens, Womens & Childrens worsted, thread, silk & Leather Gloves & Mitts, { Womens newest fashion Sattin Hats and Bonnets fine and coarse chip Hats, Womens & Childrens Fans white blond & Brusselis Lace, black bone and trolly Lace, Head and Breast Flowers, Plumes and black Feathers, plain and figur'd Gauze, Catgut, Spider Net, { Undress'd Gauze Handkerchiefs,

SILKS,

Rich Brocades, plain, flowered and striped Lutestrings, plain and changeable Mantuas of most colours, slate and brown coloured Ducapes, flower'd Damasks, English and India Taffaties, plain and striped ell-wide Persians, black and coloured broad and narrow plain and figured Sattins, figured Capuchin Modes with Trimings, Sarsnets, Alamodes, watered Tabby, best thick Sattins for Waistcoats, English, India and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Mens Cravats, sewing Silk, &c.

Fine Shades worsted Crewils, Sample Canvas, Quilting Worsted, { Yellow Stay Holland, Galloom, Braid and other Stay Trimmings, Buckrams, Wax Threads, Silk Ferrets, Plain and figur'd Dimothy, Fustians, Duroys, Jeans, Sagathies, Glaz'd Lining, Thickfets, Pound and other sorts Pins, { best Milliners and Whitechappel Needles, White Threads.

IRISH LINNENS of all widths,

and Prices at little more than Sterling Cost.

Russia Linnens, Diapers, Huckabucks, Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Russia Drabs, 6qr. to 11qr. Table Cloths, Napkin figur'd Diaper, Cambricks, Lawns, Muslin of all sorts, Irish and Russia Sheetings, Manchester Checks all sorts, Scotch Plaids, Threads, { Check'd and other Linen Handkerchiefs, Stair and Floor Carpeting, { English, Scots and Flanders Bedticks, Holland and Diaper Tapes.

Choice Bohea Souchong, and Hyson TEAS,

English Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, New Currants.

Black Tiffany Hat Crape, Worsted Qualities, { Mens, Womens and Childrens lace'd Hats, Coat and Shoe Binding, Worsted Gartering, Shirt Buttons, Hat Trimming, 10 & 11qr. Counterpains, { Womens English Russel { Shoes and Pumps, Clogs Goloshoes, Sadlers Fringes and Laces, Worsted Chaise Reins, Horse and Chaise Whips, English Butt Soles, Writing and Bonnet Paper, Ink-Powder, Bread and Glass Baskets, { Holland Brushes in setts { & single, of every kind, Ivory and Horn Combs, { Newest fashion Mettal { Coat & Breast Buttons, Shoe Buckles Sleeve Buttons, Mahogony Tea-Chests.

Looking Glasses from 1s. 4d. to £. 6.

VIOLINS, English and German Flutes, Fifes, best Roman Strings, China, Ivory, Buck and Bone Knives & Forks, with all other sorts Knives, Scissers, Thimbles, Money Scales, Cards, English and German Steel.

Powder and *Brass Kettles* at first Cost and Charges.

CHINA Plates, Dishes, Bowls, compleat Tea-Sets, &c.

A few Pair very handsome high-fashion'd Princes-Mettal Candlesticks and Snuffers.

N. B. *As said* DEBLOIS *intends for* England *in the Spring, desires all Persons indebted to him to pay off the same without Delay.*

Boston, December 22 1771.

Whereas the Government having at their own Charge erected Two Light-Houses on *Thatcher's*-Island, for the Benefit and Safety of Navigation: THIS is to give Notice, That said Light-Houses are finished, and the Lamps in said Houses have been Lighted ever since the 21st of this Month.

Joshua Gardner,

HAS received per the Boscawen, Captain Robson, a fine Assortment of HOSIERY, from the Makers in England, consisting of,

4-thread black, white and coloured Breeches Patterns, Mens mixt, grey and black worsted Hose, silk & worsted ditto, Mens knit ribb'd worsted Hose, Womens black worsted ditto, Womens and Childrens worsted Gloves and Mitts, Womens black, white & coloured plain and open silk Mitts, Womens black and white silk Gloves, Mens stript Caps, green and scarlet ditto, green and crimson mock Velvet ditto, Womens Cotton Hose, Mens random Thread and Cotton Hose, all which, with

A General Assortment of English Goods will be sold exceedingly cheap as usual, at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston.

Just imported by the Capts. Robson and Jenkins, and to be sold by

Samuel Fletcher,

Very cheap for Cash,

A new and fresh assortment of Winter Goods, viz.

Scarlet, Black, Blue, Pompadore,

Chocolate, mix'd and cloth coloured Broad Cloths with Tammies, Blue and Cloth coloured Kerseys, German Serges, Colchester and Drapery Baize, 3-4, 7-8, and yard-wide Flannels, Plains, Camblets, Black Taffaties, 7-8 and yard-wide Checks, Pound Silks of all colours, Duroys, Tammies, Callamancoes, and Shalloons of all colours, Irish Linnens, Lutestrings, Cambricks, Beaverskins, a very fine assortment of Stockings, Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Ticklenburg, Duck, Furniture for Beds, Callicoes, Warming and Frying Pans, Locks, Hinges, Saws, Spades, Shovels, fire Shovel and Tongs, & sundry Brattery Ware, also Glass and China Ware, Blue and White Bunting, Blankets, Ratteens, and many other Articles too tedious to mention; all sold at the lowest Advance for Cash only by Wholesale.

N. B. Said Fletcher will give Cash for 40,000 square Feet White Oak Boards.

Wanted as an Apprentice in Town, an active, honest Lad, of about 14 Years of Age. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

THIS is to give Notice to Mr. ROBERT ERWIN, Shoemaker, and his Sister MARY ERWIN, the Children of Gavin Erwin, and Mary Erwin, of Cork, in Ireland (this Robert Erwin was born in the Garrison of Gibraltar, and Mary in the Garrison of Louisbourg) to repair immediately to Philadelphia, where their Mother arrived the First of this instant October, and is at a Loss, not knowing where to direct to them. I am to be met with at Mr. Robeson's, in Pewter-Platter-Alley, Philadelphia. MARY ERWIN

The Owner of a Bale mark'd I. H. W. No. 1. Which came in the Brig Harmony, Capt. Coffin, from London, consign'd to Order, is desired to pay the Freight, and send the Bill of Laden to *Joseph Rotch* and *Sons*, at their Store in King-Street.

Linseed Oil,

A Few Barrels Linseed Oil, to be Sold by CHARLES MILLER, Cheap for Cash.

Notice is hereby given, That the

Co-partnership between Hannah and Hepzibah Carnes is mutually dissolved, and that HANNAH CARNES has removed to the Shop opposite to Mr. Cranch the Watch-Maker, near the Mill-Bridge, where she has to sell, a large and compleat assortment of Millenary and Peice Goods——Among which are——Book Muslin, 6-4 and yard-wide, Blond Lace and Queens-Gauze, rich flower'd and plain spotted and Lace Sattins, Silk Gloves and Mitts of all sorts, with many other Articles for the Ladies, too many to be enumerated.—She also continues the making of all kinds of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Cloaks, &c.—Bohea Tea to be sold by the Dozen or small Quantity. And those who please to favour her with their Custom, may depend upon being well used, and all Favours will be gratefully acknoleged.

THE Estate of Capt. *William Sharrad*, late of Boston, deceased being render'd Insolvent, and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine said Claims, Give Notice, that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on the second Tuesday of January next, and the five following Months, from 8 to Nine o'Clock, P. M. Boston, Dec. 23, 1771.

NORTH-END.

At *Isaac White's* Manufactory is made, and for Sale, The best Dip'd Candles per Pound or Box, at 4 /. 6 d. O. T. As to Crediting his Customers as usual, he needs not inform them thereof——Mould Candles as usual, and Tallow per Barrel.

At the Head of *Hancock's* Wharff, is made and Sold by

JAMES MORTIMER, *Tallow Chandler*, The best of Tallow Candles, by the Single pound, at Eleven Coppers, or half a Pistareen: And credit his Customers, as in Times past.

TO BE SOLD BY

Amorys & Taylor

At their Store in King-Street, opposite the Custom-House,

A very large and compleat Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.

ALSO,

IRISH LINNENS,

Of all Prices, extremely cheap,

Nails,

Gunpowder warranted to be of the best Quality,

Window Glass, 7 by 5, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by

Lead,

Shot,

Genuine Kippen's Snuff, Bohea Tea and Spices, Writing Paper of all Sorts, Bibles and Account Books,

A Variety of Cutlery and other Hard Ware Goods. As they constantly keep by them a large Assortment of almost every Kind of Goods usually imported from *Great-Britain*, and have them immediately from the Manufacturers——Country Shopkeepers may be supplied at any Time with what Goods they want and on as low Terms as at any Store in BOSTON.——Town Shopkeepers also, who usually import their Goods, may have them on such Terms as may answer them as well as importing.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Jonathan Williams, jun.

An Elegant Assortment of superfine and other

BROAD CLOTHS,

With proper Linings & Trimings, compleatly match'd by the Makers in England—Which are to be Sold, together with a neat Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS in general, at his Shop in Ann-Street, below the Draw-Bridge, and directly opposite the Drum-Maker's, at the head of Barrett's Wharff, at the very lowest Rates, for

READY MONEY ONLY.

Those Persons who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on the best Usage, and the Obligation gratefully acknowleged.

POTASH KETTLES.

TO BE SOLD, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At their Store in KING STREET,

POTASH Kettles, cast at Salisbury, in Connecticut, (in clay copes) from the best mountain ore, far superior in quality to any kettles cast in this province from Bogg ore, which being so very liable to crack when first used in melting down the salts, the manufacturer of Potash is thereby not only subjected to considerable expence and trouble in procuring other kettles, but frequently disappointed in working his stock of ashes in the proper season.

These kettles have rarely been known to fail till they are worn out, in many of which above thirty tons of Potash have been made, and when useless for that purpose, a pair of them is valued from 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. for the forge, to work into bar iron, the Salisbury metal being allowed the first in America, for making the best tough bar iron. The Bogg ore Kettles are of no value for the forge, exclusive of the great risque of their cracking before one ton of Potash is made.

Now ready for Sale, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At said Store, a large and general assortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

Imported in the last vessels, which being bought on the very best terms will be disposed of (by wholesale only) at such prices as shall give full satisfaction to those in town and country, who purchase their assortment here, and also invite those who usually import their goods, to apply for many articles to compleat their assortments.

N. B Gun powder, Russia & English Duck sail, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By Ralph Fisher,

Opposite the Governor's,

A Number of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clothier's Jack Cards, Wool Cards and Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Dye Goods, Hay Seeds of all Sorts, the best of French Indigo, and the best of Spanish Florarento for Mazareen Blues, Cotton Wool and Indigo, *never without.*

WOOL-CARDS.

James Foster,

CARD-MAKER from *LONDON*,

Makes in the neatest and best Manner,

And has now ready for Sale at his Shop opposite the Province-House, Boston.

ALL the different Kinds of Cards made in Great-Britain, such as Wool, Cotton, Clothiers, Scribling, Stock and Tow Cards, which he will warrant to be preferable to any imported, & will sell them at Twenty-two Shillings by the single Dozen, and Twenty Shillings by the Hogshead, which is as cheap as the first Cost in London.

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THE *Massachusetts* AND *Boston* POST-BOY Gazette, THE *and* ADVERTISER. 1750.

MONDAY, *January* 6, 1772.

[*The following Proclamation is taken from the New-York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, Dec.* 23, 1771.]

By his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM TRYON, Esq;

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories depending thereon in *America*, Chancellor, and Vice Admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is the ancient and incontestible Right of this Colony, to extend to *Connecticut River* as its Eastern Boundary; and sundry loose and disorderly Persons pretending a Claim under *New-Hampshire*, to Lands far Westward of the said River, and even within seventeen Miles of *Hudson's River*, daily commit Acts of Violence; openly bid Defiance to the Authority of this Government, by opposing the Execution of every legal Process; and have lately burnt several Dwelling-houses, and by Force dispossessed divers Persons seated under Titles derived from this Colony; which riotous Spirit is stimulated and upheld by artful and wicked Men, who endeavour to delude the Ignorant and Unwary, into a belief that a twenty Mile Line from *Hudson's River*, is the Boundary between this Province and *New-Hampshire*, and that its Jurisdiction will be fix'd and ascertained accordingly by his Majesty's Authority, agreeable to the Assurances they pretend to have received from the Governor of *New-Hampshire*, altho' by a Letter to me of the 19th Day of *October* last, his Excellency the Governor of that Province, utterly disclaims any such or the like Assurances, and declares, "That he had invariably recommended implicit Obedience to the Laws, and upon all Occasions positively disavowed any Connection with those People." *And whereas* it is become highly necessary, that this Government should pursue the most vigorous Measures, to suppress that daring and licentious Spirit, which has given so much Disturbance to the public Peace, and Interruption to the Course of Justice. In Order therefore to undeceive such deluded Persons, and to bring them to a Sense of the Duty and Submission they owe to this Government, & that none may pretend Ignorance of the just Title of this Province to the Lands in Question I have thought fit, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation; hereby notifying, That King *Charles* the Second, by his several Letters Patent, bearing Date the 12th Day of *March*, 1663-4, and the 29th Day of *June*, 1674, did give and grant in Fee, unto his Brother *James* Duke of *York*, the River called *Hudson's* River, and *all the Land from the West Side of* Connecticut River, *to the East Side of* Delaware Bay.----That until the Year 1741, the Limits of the Province of *New-Hampshire* were confined to the Territory granted to *Mason* and *Gorges*, which extending only sixty Miles from the Sea Coast did not approach *Connecticut River*, within a considerable Distance.----That in the Year 1741, the Crown by the Royal Commission, to the late Governor of that Province, first extended its Limits, but without contracting the Bounds of the other Colonies, it being expresly declared in the said Commission, that *New-Hampshire* shall extend Westward and Northward, *until it meets with his Majesty's other Governments*.----That the Controversy between the two Provinces touching their respective Limits, first commenced in the Year 1749, when the late Governor of *New-Hampshire*, by Letter of the 17th Day of *November*, signified to the then Governor of this Province, that he had it in command from his Majesty, to make Grants of the unimproved Lands in *New-Hampshire*, and desired Information how far North of *Albany*, this Province extended, and how many Miles to the Eastward of *Hudson's River*, Northward of the *Massachusetts* Line; that he might govern himself accordingly.---In Answer to which Request this Government by Letter of the 9th Day of *April*, 1750, asserted that this Province is bounded Eastward by *Connecticut River*, the before mentioned Letters Patent from King *Charles* the Second to the Duke of *York*, expresly granting all the Lands from the West Side of *Connecticut River*, to the East Side of *Delaware Bay*.---That had the Government of *New-Hampshire*, adverted to an obvious Distinction between their own Claim and that of the *Massachusetts-Bay* and *Connecticut* Colonies, it must have removed every Objection; for, however exceptionable in other Respects, the Titles of the two latter Governments, are founded on Charters prior to the Establishment of *New-York*, but the Royal Commission which first connected the Bounds of *New-Hampshire*, with the Limits of this Province, is so recent as the Year 1741, and Priority of Title the only Argument which could be urged by *Massachusetts Bay* or *Connecticut*, is with Regard to *New-Hampshire*, in Favour of this Province.---The late Governor *Wentworth* nevertheless, in answer to the Informarion so given him of the unquestionable Right of this Colony to extend to *Connecticut River*, by his Letter of the 25th of *April*, 1750 declared that the Claim of *New-York* to *Connecticut River* as its Eastern Boundary, would have been entirely satisfactory, had not the two Charter Governments of *Massachusetts Bay* and *Connecticut*, extended their Bounds many Miles Westward of *Connecticut River*: and that it being the Opinion of his Majesty's Council of that Province, that *New-Hampshire* had an equal Right to claim the same Extent of Western Boundary with those Charter Governments, he had before the preceeding Letter came to his Hands, granted one Township, due North of the *Massachusetts* Line, & by Measurement, 24 Miles East of the City of *Albany*.---That the Governor of this Province, by Letter of the 6th Day of *June*, 1750, expressed his Surprize at such a Procedure, and insisted if it was still in his (Governor *Wentworth's*) Power to recal the Grant he had made of the said Township, his doing so would be but an Act of Justice to this Government and that otherwise, he should think himself obliged to send a Representation of the Matter, to be laid before his Majesty; That as to *Connecticut*, their Claim was founded on an amicable Agreement with this Colony in 1683, afterwards confirmed by King *William*: And that with Respect to the *Massachusetts Bay*, they had possessed themselves of the Lands Westward of *Connecticut River* by Intrusion.---That the said late Governor of *New Hampshire*, by Letter of the 22d Day of *June*, 1750, declared the Council of that Province were unanimously of the Opinion, not to commence a Dispute with this Government, respecting the Western Extent of *New-Hampshire*, until his Majesty's Pleasure should be further known; and accordingly had advised, that he should on the Part of *New-Hampshire*, make a Representation of the Matter to his Majesty, relying that the Governor of this Province, would do the same on the Part of *New-York*; and that whatever should be determined thereon, that Government would esteem their Duty to acquiese in without any further Dispute: That there was no possibility of vacating the Grant he had made, but that if it should fall by his Majesty's Determination, within the Government of *New-York*, *it would be void of Course*.---That this Province accepted of the Proposal contained in the last mentioned Letter, adding, that it would be for the mutual Advantage of both Provinces, to exchange Copies of each others Representation; to which the Government of *New-Hampshire* consented, promising to transmit an authentic Copy of theirs when perfected.---That the late Governor of that Colony, did notwithstanding, state and transmit the Claim of *New Hampshire*, to his Majesty's Ministers, by Letter dated the 23d of *March*, 1750-1, without previously communicating a Copy thereof to this Government, the first Intimation of which transaction was had from their own Agent in *Great-Britain*. That the Representation containing a State of the Claim of *New-York*, was forwarded to the proper Office about the Close of the Year 1751; And Incroachments having been made by the Inhabitants of *New-Hampshire*, on the Lands and Possessions of his Majesty's Subjects in *New-York*, this Government on the 28th Day of *July*, 1753, issued a Proclamation for apprehending all Persons who should thereafter under colour of Title from *New-Hampshire*, take Possession of Lands granted by this Province.---That after this Period the Matter rested, the Incursions of the Indians immediately preceeding the late War, obstructing all new Settlements, and the Government of *New-York* confiding that *New-Hampshire*, after what had passed, would not venture to make any further Grants of the Lands in Contest, until his Majesty should be pleased to determine the Limits between his two Provinces, as every such Grant could be considered in no other Light than as a mere Nullity.---But the Government of *New-Hampshire*, totally disregarding this solemn Appeal to his Majesty by both Provinces, without waiting for the Royal Decision, issued Grants for many Townships Westward of the River *Connecticut*, some of which are within about seventeen Miles of *Hudson's River*, and others on the Banks of *Wood Creek* and *Lake Champlain*, altho' it is notorious that the whole Country on the Borders of *Massachusetts Bay*, and partly on the late Claim of *New-Hampshire*, was very anciently and long before the latter Government extended even to *Connecticut River*, granted under the Great Seal of this Province, 24, 28, and even 30 Miles to the Eastward of *Hudson's River*.---That apprized of these Proceedings on the Part of *New-Hampshire*.---The Government of *New-York*, on the 28th Day of *December*, 1763, issued a Proclamation, stating the Claim of both Provinces to the contested Lands; asserting the ancient Jurisdiction of this Colony Eastward to *Connecticut River*, and warning all Persons against settling such Lands under Titles derived from *New-Hampshire*.---And that finally to put an End to this Controversy, his Majesty was pleased by his Royal Order, bearing Date the 20th Day of *July*, 1764, with the Advice of his Privy Council, to declare the *Western Banks* of the River *Connecticut*, from where it enters the Province of *Massachusetts Bay*, as far North as the forty-fifth Degree of Northern Latitude, the Boundary Line between the said two Provinces of *New-York* and *New-Hampshire*.---And that the said Royal Order was publickly notified by Proclamation of this Government, enjoining a due Obedience thereto on the Part of this Colony. *From all which* it is manifest that no reasonable or well grounded Objection can be assigned against the Title of this Province, so ancient and clear in itself, and so fully established by his Majesty's Royal Adjudication and Authority; and that those who presume to disturb the public Peace on Pretence of a prior Right to Lands Westward of *Connecticut River*, under the groundless Claim of the Government of *New-Hampshire*, are altogether inexcusible, and will justly draw on themselves the severest Punishment I do therefore hereby in his Majesty's Name, enjoin, require and command all Persons residing on any of the Lands within this Colony heretofore claimed by the Province of *New-Hampshire*, to yield the strictest Obedience to the Laws, and to demean themselves as good and faithful Subjects within this Government as they will answer the contrary at their Peril,

Vid pa. 635. Vol 3

And I do alſo hereby require all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and other Civil Officers to be vigilant in their Duty, and attentive to the Preſervation of the public Peace; and to tranſmit me the Names of all Perſons who ſhall for the future be found exciting any Riot, under whatever Pretence, or perpetrating any Act tending to a Breach of the Peace or the Diſturbance of Government, with a particular Information of the Circumſtances attending the ſame, that ſuch Meaſures may be taken for the Puniſhment of the Offenders, as the Nature of their Crimes ſhall require.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Fort-George, *in the City of* New-York, *the eleventh Day of* December, 1771, *in the twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George *the Third, by the Grace of God, of* Great-Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith,* and ſo forth.

Wm. Tryon.

By his Excellency's Command,
Gw. Banyar, D. Secry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By Capt. White *from* London, *we have the following Advices from the Engliſh Prints to the* 16*th* October, viz.

BERLIN, September 17.

ABOUT a Month ago the new Barracks at Neiſs fell down ſuddenly, and upwards of 100 Perſons were buried in the Ruins. Gen. Taunzien, Commandant in that Place, immediately arreſted le Sieur Le Febvre, Colonel of Engineers, who had the Direction of that Work; but this Officer refuſing to deliver up his Sword, the Commandant went to his Houſe, cauſed him to be diſarmed by an inferior Officer, and ſent him to Priſon. Le Sieur le Febvre could not ſurvive this Affront, but killed himſelf by 16 Stabs with his Knife. He was an Officer highly eſteemed by the King of Pruſſia, and had behaved gallantly in the late War.

LONDON.

Oct. 2. The ſevere terms propoſed by the Ruſſians have induced the Turks to implore the aſſiſtance of France and Spain; and it is ſaid, the court of Spain have been making very conſiderable naval preparations for ſome time paſt, with intent, it is ſaid, to oppoſe the views of the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean.

It is confidently ſaid at Paris, that the Spaniards have declared to the French court the abſolute intentions of aſſiſting the Turks, even in caſe that court ſhould refuſe their concurrence.

His Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador received a private diſpatch from his court yeſterday, which is to be laid before the council this day.

The Spaniards have abſolutely refuſed the giving up Falkland Iſlands.

Orders are given from the War Office for all the Officers belonging to the regiments of artillery now on duty in Ireland, to join their reſpective corps with all expedition.

Letters from Madrid ſay, that the Spaniards by the 1ſt of December will have 30 ſhips of the line and 10 frigates fit for ſea.

Two Spaniſh men of war and ſix galleons, richly laden, are arrived at Cadiz.

We hear from Cadiz that the following ſhips are fitting out there, and are in great forwardneſs, viz. the Conception 74. Soberto 64, St. Roſa 46, Feuete 34, San Eſpridon 36, St. Francis 30, Anna Maria 28.

Oct. 4. The Portugueſe Ambaſſador, Don Mello de Carvallo, has given notice to our Court that he ſhall ſpeedily ſet off for Liſbon, by order of his Portugueſe Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Sept. 23.

"All the members of the Parliament of Rouen have received *Lettres de Cachet*, ordering them to aſſemble in a body on St. Martin's-day, to regiſter the King's Edict for the ſuppreſſion of that Parliament. The Duke de Harcourt had been nominated by the King, to enforce the regiſtering of the edict, but as that Lord is one of thoſe who have proteſted againſt the laſt *bed of juſtice*, he deſired to be excuſed under pretence of illneſs, and the King has appointed the Marſhal d'Armentiere.

Oct. 7. We have authority to aſſure the public, that Lord Rochford has ſent a letter laſt week to an eminent banker in the city, to acquaint the proprietors of the Canada paper, that the French court have ordered the payment of all the intereſt due on that paper.

The motives for the Empreſs of Ruſſia's diſmiſſing Admiral Elphinſtone from her ſervice, may be probably gueſſed at from the following anecdote, which we aſſert as a fact. "On the Admiral's appearing at court, ſome little time before his diſmiſſion, in the uniform of an Engliſh Capt. the Empreſs was heard to obſerve to ſome of her attendants, "That it was high time that man ſhould quit her ſervice, who had thrown off her livery."

LONDON, October 8.

Laſt night diſpatches were ſent down to the commiſſioners of Chatham Yard, with orders for rigging four men of war of the line immediately for a ſecret expedition.

A Correſpondent aſſures us, that there are now a hundred ſhips of war laid up in the ſeveral docks, three parts of which are fit for immediate ſervice.

We hear that ſome very material alterations at the board of Trade will very ſhortly take place by order of a Great Perſonage.

It is a certain well known fact, that the French are building ſeveral ſhips of the line, at the different ſea ports in the iſland of Corſica.

We are aſſured that ten tranſport veſſels, with land forces on board, under convoy of four men of war, ſailed from Breſt the 28th ult. to the weſtward.

Letters from Dantzick inform us, that the Spaniſh envoy has contracted with ſome merchants there, to build and furniſh 15 frigates, for which he is to advance 100,000 crowns.

By a letter from Portſmouth, dated Octo. 16th, there is advice that the Iday before the Pembroke man of war arrived there, with diſpatches from the commanding officer in the Mediterranean, and that they were immediately ſent by expreſs for London.

Oct. 9. We are credibly informed, that ſome extraordinary advices have lately been received from the Lords of the Regency of the Electorate of Hanover.

Private letters from Paris mention, that the finances of France were never in ſo exhauſted and low a ſtate as at preſent, occaſioned by the loſs of national credit.

Orders have been given to repair and ſtrengthen the fortifications of Minorca, and for a regiment of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, to be ſent over to ſtrengthen the garriſon of that place.

It is ſaid the Spaniards have in the Weſt-Indies, 22 ſhips of the line, and 10 frigates.

Private letters from Madrid inform, that advice boats had been ſent from Cadiz, with ſecret diſpatches for the Viceroys of Mexico and Chili, and other Spaniſh governments in South America and the Weſt-Indies, ſaid to be on affairs of great importance.

A memorial, we are told, is preparing to be ſent to the court of Madrid, relative to the great naval armaments now making at all the ports of the Spaniſh Monarchy.

A letter from the frontiers of Poland, dated, Auguſt 31, ſays, "The Poliſh gentry who live in the palaces in the neighbourhood of the high road to Warſaw, are in a very critical ſituation; for when any Confederates arrive, theſe gentlemen are obliged to adviſe the Ruſſians thereof. If they obey theſe orders, they have every thing to fear from the Confederates; if they neglect them, they are expoſed to the violences of the Ruſſians. The Grand General of Lithuania is aſſembling all the troops of the Grand Dutchy, on the territory of Pinſk, to defend him from any inſult. There have been ſeveral ſkirmiſhes between General Schultz and the Ruſſians, in which the latter have generally had the diſadvantage.

Oct. 10. It was ſtrongly reported this morning at ſeveral coffee-houſes, that letters lately received from the continent mention, that the city of Prague had almoſt been deſtroyed by fire, the middle of September laſt.

The Parliament of Ireland will certainly meet after the Chriſtmas holidays, for renewing ſome temporory laws, which have expired, as well as for the enacting others, of which that kingdom is in great neceſſity. The Lord Lieutenant remains there, at leaſt this winter.

They write from Copenhagen, that the King of Denmark has juſt publiſhed an edict, which allows a bounty of 100 ducats on every ſhip load of corn imported into that kingdom, till the end of December next.

A ſhip from Leghorn brings advice, that ſtorms have been more frequent on that coaſt lately, than were ever remembered, ſeveral veſſels having been loſt off Port Ferraio; among which are a Daniſh frigate, and the Omphale Ruſſian man of war of 70 guns.

The following circumſtances relating to Britain now in Reading goal may be depended on, as they come from his own mouth. The crime for which he is now confined is a forgery upon a grocer at Reading; as ſoon as he was apprehended he took a quantity of white arſenic, which, however, had not the intended effect, for, by proper application of oil, &c. in a few hours he was brought to himſelf; upon ſearching him a large quantity of arſenic was found between the lining of his coat pocket. He declares that, had he ſucceeded in his attempt on the King's life, he was to have had 500 l. per annum from the court of France.

The keeper of Reading goal opens all letters ſent to Britain, previous to the delivery of them, by order of the Miniſtry.

They write from Dunkirk, that 400 galley ſlaves were daily expected there from Marſeillies, to be employed in clearing the channel of the canal of Mardyke, of an immenſe quantity of mud, ſand, and rubbiſh, which has almoſt choaked up the paſſage ever ſince the demolition of Dunkirk.

ſee page 438. Vol. 3.

LONDON, October 10.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 13, ſays "His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter arrived here laſt Saturday, attended by the Adjutant General, by Colonels Deſaguliers and Rainford, and Major Haywood. His Royal Highneſs has gone over every part of this place, and has reviewed the garriſon, which really made a fine appearance.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) *Oct.* 26.

On Monday laſt died Dr. Edgar Milne. Same day died Mr. Davis Viel, he had not appeared for many days, and his houſe was for that time locked up; his death was diſcovered by the carrion crows who kept hovering over the houſe: one of the back windows being left open, they had entered the ſame, and began to devour the body; it is ſuppoſed he died in a fit.

NEW-YORK, December 26

Capt. Cunningham, in 52 days from Tortola, the 2d inſtant, in Lat. 37, ſpoke with a brig from Virginia for Glaſgow; and the 10th following, Lat. 38, 30, S.E. and by S. 20 leagues from ſandy-hook, fell in with a ſchooner overſet, which appeared to have been but a few days in that condition. There was a few ſtaves and ſome heading near her: She ſeemed to be about 65 Tuns. Carpenter's Tonnage, had a long quarter deck, pretty round ſide, painted a dark yellow, a white bottom, as if painted, yellow quarter pieces, a ſingle wale, large croſs-trees on both maſts, her Fore-top-maſt ſtanding, and without a head.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 20.

Captain Vicary from Montſerrat, the 8th inſt. in lat. 37, long. 72. ſpoke a ſloop from Boſton for Virginia, out 14 days. Capt. Vicary the day before (viz. the 7th) ſaw the head of a ſloop's maſt ſtanding upright, about three feet of it above the ſurface of the water.

We hear, that a large ſchooner from Virginia for this port, came into our Bay on Tueſday morning the 3d inſtant, and caſt anchor; but a ſevere ſtorm began about four o'clock in the afternoon, when ſhe was drove out to ſea, and has not ſince been heard of.

Laſt Thurſday, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, a young gentleman coming to town from Cheſter, was ſtopped, about 4 miles from thence, on the highway, by a man, who preſented a gun, and demanded his; money upon which he gave him his pocket book, when the Robber took out the money, returned his book, and bid him ride on.

NEWPORT, *December* 19.

Laſt Monday Morning died, and on Wedneſday was interred, at James-Town, in the 51ſt Year of his Age, Mr. James Carr, of that Place, a Gentleman of a very fair Character; who had a Cancer upward of 12 Years, which gave him but little Trouble, and ſpread very inconſiderably, till laſt May, when he had Mercury adminiſtred; but inſtead of being any better, the Cancer ſpread very faſt till the Time of his Death, which he met with great Fortitude and Reſignation.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 20.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Hambleton arrived here in a Brig from the Weſt-Indies; a few Days before their Arrival, the Mate, who belonged to Norwich, fell over board in a Gale of Wind, and was drowned.

Capt. Andrew Perkins from Grenada, in Lat. 35. Capt. Perkins loſt one of his Men, named Oliver Leffingwell, of the yellow Fever.

HARTFORD, December 24.

Laſt Monday died the Widow Sarah Spencer, of Eaſt-Hartford, in the 88th year of her age.—She had kept a ſchool in that place, for upwards of forty years, in which buſineſs ſhe gave general ſatisfaction.

NEW-HAVEN, December 27.

Laſt Friday came on, in this Town, before the Honorable, the Superior Court, the Trial of Moſes Paul, an Indian, for the Murder of Mr. Moſes Cook, as has been mentioned. The Trial began at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continued till Eight in the Evening.—The Jury ſoon agreed; and the next Morning brought in their Verdict, GUILTY; and this Day Sentence of Death was pronounced upon him.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 21.

Wedneſday laſt came to Town, from Taunton, Mr. Samuel Neill, an eminent Preacher among Friends. On Thurſday he preached in the Friends Meeting-Houſe here, to univerſal Acceptance, and afterwards ſat out for Smithfield, attended by a Number of Friends, where we hear he preached Yeſterday.

On Wedneſday laſt, about Four o'Clock, Mr. Juſtice Story, Shipwright, in croſſing the Ice with a heavy Knee of Timber on his Shoulder, unfortunately tripped, and was fatally wounded. The Timber fell on the Occiput, fractured and depreſſed his Scull Half an Inch, and three or four Inches long, in different Directions; two other Fractures were alſo made, one of them over the right Orbit of the Eye, four Inches upwards, and through the *Dura Mater*.—About Ten o'Clock on Thurſday Morning he expired, after which the Gentlemen of the Faculty in Town aſſembled; and the *Cranium* being diſſected, they were unanimouſly of Opinion, that the Caſe could not have been remedied.

The Ship Providence, Capt. Gilbert, of this Port, ſailed from Newport for London on Sunday laſt, with a fair Wind.

Dec. 28. Monday laſt, as Mr. Seth Clark, of Norton, was coming with a loaded Waggon to Town, he accidentally ſlipped down in the Road, when two of the Wheels went over one of his Legs, and maſhed it very badly.

Laſt Week a young Man tending a Mill at Richmond, in this Colony, after hoiſting the Gate partly up, and finding the Wheel froze, he imprudently got thereon, without ſhutting the Gate, when the Wheel turned, and carrying him under, broke his Arms and Legs in a ſhocking Manner, which put an immediate End to his Life.

Yeſterday died, in an advanced Age, of an apoplectic Fit, Mr. Benjamin Gorham.

A Child of Mr. Joſeph Bond of Weſtborough, 9 Months old was put to Bed in uſual Health, and found dead in the Morning of the 25th Ult.